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No. 612.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1766.

556

Messrs EDES and GILL, *vide page 549*

WHEN in a former paper I was pointing out some particular instances of the sordid avarice and unfaithfulness of the roman magistrate, I chanced to omit asking Philanthrop,----whether he had not heard of a G----r who notwithstanding his pretended zeal for the Crown in prosecuting the importers of foreign molasses, was, when at the head of another government, the greatest dealer in slug of true commissions, and actually more concerned in such voyages than any other smuggler on the continent----Another who could in company declare, that the introduction of a little French wine would be agreeable, and might be wink'd at, and yet could point out and encourage a prosecution the most extraordinary and severe upon his hints being carried into execution.---Or of one who could cause a certain *Waterman* to be arrested for a pretended false reply to some interrogatories founded through a speaking trumpet, and then accept of five guineas as a private composition, when upon conviction the province would have been intitled to fifty pounds ----Or of another who forgetting the dignity of his station could so lower himself as to suffer an action to be commenc'd in his excellency's name against a poor Blacksmore----for that the said Abraham on the 28th day of March did throw man Cato's bed and bedding into the street, thereby exposing them to be stole and to the weather, to the damage of his said excellency forty shillings. However, as compositions is a favorite trade, we find that the constable on the 29th day of March 1766, made return, that the parties on said day had compounded, and so he had let poor Abraham go at large.

I might multiply instances of this sort, in further proof that the name of Verres has not been infignificantly apply'd by Paskalos, (a) but I decline it, being desirous that the sober part of the community, if they fault me, should rather do it for an error of the charitable kind.

Philanthrop proceeds to challenge with an air peculiar to writers on the side of power, an answer to this question---*Has the G----r ever employ'd his influence at the court of Great-Britain to the injury of the province? or omitted giving every possible proof of the most sincere friendship to this people?* What a stranger must this gentleman be in our Israel, if he has not seen or heard how this province has been represented to our Sovereign? Have not his speeches for a long time past been one continued charge against us?---Was not our assembly told to their faces in May last, (b) *that the reputation of the province and its domestick peace were lost; that such a bad temper prevail'd, and the country was in such a state of inflamation, that neither the indulgence of parliament, or the moderation of government could stop its progress, that tho' he wish'd a veil could be drawn over these disgraceful scenes, it could not then be done, but must as soon as known at home afford matter of triumph to those who were for maintaining the stamp-act, & sorrow and concern to those who procured its repeal?* When at the same time he could not but have observed the unaffected good humour which appear'd in every countenance on the occasion; and that all ranks and persuasions were striving who should be foremost in shewing their gratitude to his Majesty, and readiness to second the kind intentions of his ministers, in procuring the repeal ---and who could have thought, that a G----r out of complaisance to the ministry, if not affection to his people, could have fail'd improving this circumstance, to have disgraced the predictions of our enemies, and confirm'd the judgment of our friends, in foretelling what had so exactly come to pass.

But our amazement is increased to find him in the same speech declaring to his Majesty, his ministry, and all the world, *That government was attack'd in form; there being a profess'd intention to deprive it of its best and most able servants, whose only crime is their fidelity to the Crown, and that he found himself obliged to exercise every legal power to maintain the King's authority against this ill-timed oppugnation.* (b)

Surely these assertions are as ungenerous as they are false. Could it have entered into any other head than his own, that the non-election of two judges as counsellors, who did not chuse to follow the example set them by others of the same bench, who had resigned, was a circumstance sufficiently strong to support this high charge---- Had he not here a fair occasion, if it was in him, to shew his friendship by acquainting the ministry, that it had been long the opinion of the more discerning among us, that the legislative and judiciary powers ought ever to be kept seperate, that a junction was really unconstitutional, and tending to the destruction of our liberties----that several towns had before instructed their representatives on that head, and trials made to bring it about, without effect; but that the attempt to enforce the stamp-act had so roused the people from their political lethargy, and given them such apprehensions of danger from that quarter, as had afforded our patriots a fair opportunity to effect what could not have been so easily done at any other season.

In a speech (d) of June 8, we find him in the most indelicate and unprecedented manner, telling the representatives of a free people, *That by excluding from the council the principal crown officers for their deference to acts of the British legislature, it was not in their power to shew as was expected their respectful gratitud to the mother country, or to make a dutiful and affectionate return to the indulgence of the King and parliament, and that for this they must and will be chargeable with unthankfulness and dissatisfaction, and that it was not possible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding, &c.*

Is it not surprizing, that a G----r who in direct opposition to the advice, if not instructions of his superiors, began hostilities by drawing the first blood in negativing the speaker chosen by the house (a gentleman who had endeared himself to the people by his successful exertions in the cause of liberty) should be so highly enraged at their standing to their defence----or so excessive in his wailings and lamentations for the fall of his armour-bearers, that it was justly compared to the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon?

I will indeed allow that they had been helpful to their master, and that his being deprived of their aid at such a crisis could not but leave a deep impression----but I cannot account for it on the score of prudence, or faithfulness to our Sovereign or the people, that at the same time he was expressing his concern that the council was thus bereaved, he should go on to weaken it still further, by excluding six others from their seats, who had confessedly great abilities and integrity, tho' I will not draw the comparison. (f)

But in order to shew his thorough contempt of the plan the ministry had formed and recommended for conciliating all differences, and that his best endeavors might not be wanting to render it abortive, how strangely did he interpret the mild recommendation of his Majesty in Secretary CONWAY's letter respecting the sufferers in the late times----*to be a requisition precluding all disputation as to a compliance*---yet notwithstanding every embarrasment thrown in the way of a compensation, our patriots have to his great mortification, been so fortunate as to bring it at length to a happy issue----the greatest personal abuses had not force enough to hurry them into any intemperate heats, or in any one instance to gratify their resentments to the prejudice of the people ----and our friends on the other side the water may be fairly told, that we have been the first province on the continent to answer the just expectation of our Sovereign in this particular. (h)

It would exercise the patience of the reader, were I to remark on all the exceptionable passages in his several speeches, or to take notice of Lord S----h's letter---It is sufficient to observe without knowing the contents of certain packages and inclosures, that he continues his ill-offices to this people, and that my Lord by only repeating what his predecessor had said in relation to his conduct before the repeal, and pasting over in profound silence what has been consequent thereupon, has thereby given him *a reproof* as severe as it is courtly.

I could wish that his other and more private letters and representations to administration had a less unfavourable aspect; but do we not find that among the reasons given by a number of the Lords for their not only opposing the repeal of the stamp-act (m) but for entering their formal protest (n) when it had passed----*that they had been led to believe by the papers on their table, that the Americans denied the legislative authority of the crown and parliament of Great-Britain; that tumults and insurrections had been encouraged and inflamed by the votes and resolutions of the several assemblies----that the total repealing of the stamp-act, (o) especially while such resistance continues would "as Governor Bernard says is their intention, make the authority of Great-Britain contemptible hereafter?"* And do not the same Lords declare, *that it was the unanimous opinion of the Governors and other officers of the crown in America, that had they been regarded when they repeatedly called tho' in vain for proper orders and powers, all disturbances would have been easily suppressed----that it was said in one of the letters to S----y C--n--w--y, (p) our principal view was to intimidate the parliament; but if they would inforce their authority the people dare not oppose, and, that the repeal of the act would abrogate other acts, more especially those that restrain and limit their commerce, of which they are most impatient?*

Is it possible for any one to compare these and and like passages, with certain printed speeches and public declarations, and yet be at a loss as to the nature of that influence which our G----r has exerted in regard to this province----but notwithstanding all this, Philanthrop has front enough roundly to assert---- "*that the honest representations of G----r B----d were greatly instrumental in procuring the repeal of the stamp-act.*" (q) As this gentleman is not alone in giving some credit to this report industriously propagated, we will trace the matter a little in order to determine how high our gratitude ought to rise for this supposed benefit.

That G----r B------d's representations had a tendency to forward a repeal, I most readily admit; and so had those of other Governors, and all the Stamp-Masters upon the Continent, not excepting a Colden, Ingersol or Hughes: The more these accounts were aggravated, and filled with the words Insurrections, Mobs, pulling down Houses, Oppugnation, &c. &c. the greater handle did they afford the patriotic ministry to obtain a repeal.----Hence it was that when they judged even from those very representations, how odious some had rendered themselves to their countrymen, and to soften down their resentment, and prevent those terrible expressions, which might also have embarrassed their measures, their wisdom as well as humanity prompted them to give it out concerning the most obnoxious, that their representations had really promoted a repeal----and this notwithstanding they knew that one of those very persons had assured them, *a total repeal would as was our intention make the authority of Great-Britain contemptible hereafter*---but that such accidental and undesign'd services do in the nature of them include any real merit, I am at a loss to conceive.

Mr. B----d has indeed intimated to the assembly, that his services had been great; but we are not able from any light yet afforded, to say when they commenced, or how far they have reached. In his memorable speech of September 25th. 1765. about a month before the stamp act was to take place, he assures them----*He should not enter into the policy of the act, that it had never been a part of his business to form any judgement of it.*----When in a former speech of May 30. he affirms he was convinced *the new regulations would operate for the benefit and advantage of the country, and that they would heartily disagreable for their novelty.* Such very opposite and contradictory declarations may lead us to conclude, that political as well as poetical licences are allowable.

Governor Barnard, called Verres. (l) vide the Protest page 430 (m) vid 4 ach pa. 53 (m) do (m) do (m) do (g) vide Conways Letter page 427 (h) In making Compensation to y^e Sufferers vid pa. 550 (i) vide Index for y^e Speeches. (k) vid Shelburnes Letter pa. 535. (l) vid y^e Protest pa. 431 (n) pa. 208 (o) & vide 4 ach pa. 53 (p) vid Speech pa. 95

* Governor † New Jersy ‡ Cap. Waterman. § James Otis Esq^r jun^r. || Hutchinson, Oliver, Mr Trowbridge, Sheltburne. ** Fitz Conway ***** Gov. Barnard } who were Councellors, but now drop'd

(a) vide page 432 (b) vide Gov. Barnards Speech page 422 (c) vide 4 ach pa. 53. (d) page 427 (e) Mr Otis (f) pa. 422

vember 8. he goes on to say; *that he had not as yet had it in his power to have opposed it by any means; or to have expressed his sentiments of the act early enough to those whose influence bro't it into being*; and then asks, *Do you imagine that I take the liberty of obtruding my advice to his M--y's Ministers unasked, and unexpected, and in a business belonging to a department with which I have not the honor to correspond; in this business I have had no pretence to interpose, nor do I believe any Governor in America has presumed to express his sentiments.*

From this information I presume we may fairly conclude, that those representations for which he would have us think we are most deeply indebted, could not have been made till after the 8th of November, at a period when our difficulties and resentments were at the heighth, and he had not the least prospect of subduing us to a submission----and I do not think it too uncharitable to suppose, that whoever might be his correspondents, his letters were suited to the times, and to be produced as circumstances made it prudent.

In some of these, I doubt not, as it exactly agrees with what has been made public, and from what has dropt from himself, he might have expressed some disapprobation of the act---he was in a flutter, not knowing how soon he might be obliged to leave the province too abruptly for one in his station----it was then that he censured the policy of those who expected a *naked act*, so disagreeable for its novelty could execute itself, and made a merit of having endeavoured at great peril to remedy that mistake by inlisting a number of foreigners at the province charge----Nay I will go so far as to suppose, that he actually disapproved of the number of articles to be stamped and their rates; but chiefly for this that the sums to be raised were to be sent out of the province, a drain that he knew would soon run off all the current cash upon the continent.

But at the same time, our advices from England---his letters which were shewn to the c----l, together with what he and his confidents had given out in large companies, all lead us to apprehend, that he had given his superiors reason to conclude, that we were able to pay considerable to government, provided duties were judiciously placed, and the money to be raised not sent to Britain, but appropriated as an American fund, to defrey the expence of a civil and military establishment upon the plan of Ireland,---I shudder while I write it.---A project big with the fate not of a single province, but of Britain and her colonies.

Is it rational to suppose that such a one can be carried into execution, since our eyes have been opened, with less difficulties than attended the introduction of the stamp-act.---Attend my countrymen to what the great commoner says in that speech, which ought in letters of pure gold to adorn the parlors of every freeholder---"*There is a plain distinction between taxes levied for the purposes of raising a revenue, and duties imposed for the regulation of trade, for the accommodation of the subject; although in the consequences some revenue may arise from the latter------The profits to Great-Britain from the trade of the colonies is two millions a year, &c. and shall a miserable financier filch a pepper-corn into the exchequer to the loss of millions to the nation, &c.*"(a)

If there is a departure from this idea, that moment the distinction between external and internal taxes ceases; and the former becomes to the full as unconstitutional as the latter. How mortifying the thought, that a free people who have from their first entrance into a wilderness filled with Savages, at the expence of their own blood and treasure, bravely defended themselves, and greatly enlarged his Majesty's dominions, should at length, when they have no enemy on this side the Atlantic, be treated as a conquered people, and forced to maintain a standing army among them!---How humiliating the most distant prospect, that our moneys are to be taken from us without our consent, to make the great officers of the government, who hold their posts only *during pleasure*, intirely independent of the people who support them; and this when we are so unhappy as to be at several thousand miles distance from the throne.

We have it from Mr. Ingersol's letters, that *Mr. Greenville was plainly told, that by the measure now pursuing of enabling the Crown to keep up an armed force of its own in America, and to pay the Governors in the King's governments, & all with the Americans own money, the assemblies in the colonies would be subverted;---the Governors would have no occasion as for any ends of their own, or for the Crown, to call them; and that they never would be called together in the King's governments---Mr. Greenville warmly rejected the thought---said no such thing was intended, nor would be believed take place.*"

How well, Philanthrop, would your hero approve himself to his conscience and the colonies, by holding up those truths to the gentlemen of power---that monies drawn from a new country in the way of revenue, must prove destructive to the commercial interests of the mother kingdom---that if our brethren in Britain will be content with the amazing advantages which arise from the exclusive right of supplying us with almost every article of consumption, and receiving from us all we can raise or procure, by an open and well regulated trade, we shall be their servants for ever.

But instead of this, how are we disgusted to hear that he is recommending and forwarding a plan to raise a revenue, for the establishment of a civil list, and that himself and his junto have been figuring out to themselves new appointments and encreased salaries?---Several of them have and are crossing the ocean, to realise these profits the sooner, and some that tarry at home are to divide the spoil.

But I have partly anticipated my reply to another of Philanthrop's questions---*Has the G----r ever discovered the least inclination to abridge us of any of our constitutional rights and liberties, or attempted to stretch prerogative beyond its due bounds*---I say, anticipated myself, for if there is any ground to suppose that the project of a revenue for the purposes aforesaid, either sprung from, or has been encouraged by him, it may be justly said that he has therein laid the ax to the very root of our constitutional rights and liberties,---and that there is, I think he has himself evinced, by what he has advanced in large companies----that it was high time there should be a civil list, and higher salaries, &c. that the country was able to bear it, and he knew of no better plan to be adopted for this, than that of Ireland.

And may I not appeal to the c--n--l, that he has often threaten'd them with regular troops, and as if the fortresses hitherto maintain'd by the province would soon be garrisoned by such?----And when the court sat at Concord, were we not told by him or his junto---that it was uncertain whether there would be another election of counsellors, as the constitution would probably be altered, and the council appointed from home; but whether this was expected in consequence of his representations, or given out with a design to influence their resolutions, I shall not determine.

It may here be proper to observe, that he has often inserted himself in their debates, and been continually teazing them with new precedents and practices, chiefly drawn from his dear canon law, not only disagreeable for their novelty, but as they were burdensome and expensive to the subject----often calling them together, and then shaping them into privy, or what not sort of counsellors, as suited his convenience---spelling out their opinions from their words, & then declining to have such questions formally put, as he thought would be given against his inclination----putting them under oaths of secrecy for very trifles, thereby creating suspicions among the vulgar, & using them as screens in every touchy matter that came athwart him, to the diversion of the more discerning---perpetually prompting them to an indiscreet intermeddling with the things which concerned other little departments, and at times to measures of such a nature and tendency, which have more than once procured most serious remonstrances from the assembly.

The C-----l of last week can say whether he would not have had them make provision to defrey the charge of a special court of admiralty, for the trial of pirates, notwithstanding such a slight has been put upon them, it is said thro' his influence, as that they have been left out of the last commission, and only particular favorites have the honor of being nominated judges for said court; which happen to be the very men that failed of a re-election---Well may his behaviour in these and other instances, lead him to suspect, that the Board did not entertain the most favourable opinion of such a G----r tho' they may not have entered into a formal combination, or, as yet, transmitted any complaints against him. He did indeed publickly tell them, he had been well informed they had done it; which procured a reply to this purpose---that if he hearkened less to tale-bearers, and gave his ear oftener to the wise and virtuous, it would be better for himself and the Province.

I am free to declare, that the unsavory report has reached me, that no post of honor or profit is to be conferred on any one, however recommended or worthy, that will not condescend to ask and receive them upon certain *terms & conditions*, quite unorthodox in politics---and that it is my firm opinion, that the liberties of any people must be in danger, whenever a G----r shall think fit to influence their elections, or aim at destroying that freedom in debate & voting, which ought ever to be maintained in their assemblies; and what substantial evidence have we had, that this is the case with respect to us.

Before the choice of a late provincial agent, was it not given out, that if any other beside Mr. J----n was chosen, were they a D-b--r or M--d--th they would be certainly negatived? And did not the G----r by closeting almost every member, actually influence to that choice---and though he have in their last session, convinced that Mr. G-v--l's secretary, who was rather an agent for the G--r than for them, ought not to be supported at the province expence, passed almost a unanimous vote for his dismission, which was unanimously concurred by the C----l, he has, notwithstanding, from a dislike to the conciliating plan, seen fit to withold his assent.

And was it not in May last bruited abroad, that the G----r, in case certain crown-officers were not re-chosen into the c----l, would strike as good a stroke, at what he politely call'd their tail, as they should give at their head?---and was not this threat actually carried into execution, for no other reason that can be given?----How he can answer to his Sovereign for this wanton exercise of the prerogative, I know not. Such a conduct in important matters, indicates a weak and childish frowardness.

But Philanthrop, what has satisfied me more than any thing excepting the revenue project of his ill intentions in this respect, has been the late step he has taken, in striping several patriotic members of the house of their military employments---a most injudicious & alarming procedure, and which should make us inquisitive as to the future conduct of such in the assembly as now hold or have since received any commission under him---such a step was indeed taken in the latter part of sir Robert Walpole's administration, but it greatly hastened his fall---the like was taken by Mr. Grenville with respect to General Conway, and it set the nation in a flame, which should have serv'd as a beacon to others. If any who have seats in the assembly cannot retain their posts but at the expence of their conscience, it is dreadful; and the house have certainly shewn their virtue as well as judgment in their not putting some great dependents in the way of temptation by a re-election.

If any tolerable colouring can be given to such proceedings as I have related, and I think supported with as good evidence as the nature of them would admit, I shall confess the superiority and power of that pencil----Perhaps Philanthrop with all his abilities will not undertake the difficult task---He may possibly be convinced, and give up his hero, if not as dear to him as his *very self*; ---Be that as it may, I submit to the judgment of the public, whether I have aim'd at injuring the character of an almost *deserted Innocent*, or not rather at promoting the credit and good of my country. *vide page 561.*

A.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be Sold Wholesale or Retail.

Best French Indigo, new Currants

per cask, raisins, bohea & hyson tea, refined iron, spices, chests Florence oyl, Poland starch, salt petre, boxes 18 inch London pipes, Young's mustard allum, copperas, wines in quarter casks, Kippen's snuff brown sugar, crates phials, a very compleat assortment glass, china and delph ware, japaned ware, mahogony tea chests and tea boards, trays and bottle stands, china baskets, tea kettles and lamps, painted sugar-chests, brushes, and in general a fine and fresh assortment groceries.—Also,

Blue, red, and striped duffils, 6 to 9 qr. blankets, blue & red bays, rugs, coverlids, striped swanskin, beaver coatings, ozenbrigs, ravens duck, Irish linens, flowered mode, callimancoes, tammies, 3-4th and 7-8th garlix queen stuffs, cambrick, felt hats, paper hangings, coarse and fine broad cloths, shalloons, coarse sheeting, pound threads, buckrams, Russia linnen & diaper, womens black ruffell shoes, brocaded ditto dowlas, forrest cloth, scarlet knapt coatings, mens hose silk & printed handkerchiefs, pins, No. 4 & 12. a neat assortment of gilt walnut frame looking and chimney glasses, gilt buttons per double groce, cutlary ware, very cheap for Cash.

By Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON

THE Feast of St. JOHN *the Evangelist*, will be celebrated by the *Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted* MASONS of St. ANDREW's *Lodge* at their Hall, at the *Mason's Arms*, on Monday *December* 29th

☞ Dinner at Two o'Clock.

N. B Tickets to be had of Brothers *Edward Proctor*, and *John Symmes*, and at *Mason's Hall*.

LAST Night the Shop of me the Subscriber was broke open and sundry Articles stolen from thence, viz A Quantity of Deer's Leather and Leather Breeches ready made, both yellow and Cloth-colour; a Quantity of yellow Buck skin gloves, and purple Sheepskin ditto. Whoever shall take up the Thief, or Thieves, with the Things aforesaid, that he or they may be bro't to Justice, shall have *Twenty Dollars* Reward, paid by me,

Roxbury, Dec 19. JOSEPH DORR.

* Majesties † Council ‡ Governor §§ Council ‖ Hutchinson ¶ Robert ** Marshall †† Governor ‡‡ Governor

(a) *vide* Speech pag. 265. (b) *vide* Pitts Speech pa. 403, 161 Grenville *vide* the Stamp Act pa. 53.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

To the Printer of the New York Journal.

St. Eustatia, November 12, 1766.

Dear Sir,

I Wrote a few Days past [this Letter is not come to Hand] inclosing a News Paper with an Account of a late horrid Murder, and that one of the Villains Nicholas Johnson, was taken. He and the other Murderer Joseph Andrews, came here in a Boat, and remained till William Harris's Deposition, giving an Account of the Murder, made its Appearance here in the St. Christopher's Gazette, soon after which, Andrews departed in a Vessel bound to Casco Bay.

As soon as his Honour Governor Derwint saw the Paper, he immediately publish'd a Proclamation that no Person should carry either of the Murderers off the Island under the Penalty of 50,000 Pieces of Eight, and caused the most diligent Search to be made for them; it was too late to secure Andrews, but Johnson was soon taken, and had in his Custody the Chest and Clothes of the Captain, mark'd with his Name. By the Laws here no Man can be put to Death, but by his own Confession notwithstanding ever so many Witnesses against him, but as he is to be put to the Rack and torture'd more or less in proportion to the Appearances or Evidence against him, unless he makes a full Confession without it, those that are guilty seldom or ever escape, but knowing what they must expect often make a full Confession without making any other Evidence necessary. For this Reason, Harris was not sent for from St. Kitts, to give Evidence, and Johnson to avoid the torture made a full Confession. He confessed that he had killed the Mate and threw one of the Boys alive overboard, the rest of the Business was perform'd by Andrews, who was the greatest, at least the most active Villain of the two, and had much the largest Share in this bloody Transaction---It is therefore the earnest Desire of the People here, especially your Countrymen of New-York and North-America, that you will publish this Account, that as this Joseph Andrews has shown himself to be an Enemy to Mankind, all Mankind may join in their Endeavours to bring so bloody a Villain to Justice.

Nicholas Johnson, is to be executed on Saturday next the 15th Instant. He is to suffer on the Rack, that is to be fasten'd to a Cross where the Bones of his Arms, Legs and Thighs, are to be broke with an Iron Crow. [It is said that he confess'd that this was not the first Time he has deserved Death for Murder,---and was one of the Men who murder'd the French Master of a Vessel (who took them on board out of Charity) and afterwards put his Widow, Children and Negro Woman on board a Canoe and turn'd them adrift at Sea, as published about a Year ago, went by the Name of Johnson; also one of the Murderers of a Traveller last Winter in the Jersies, near Piscataway, was called by the same Name---It is not improbable that this is the very Man---and that Providence has conducted him to a Place to suffer for his Crimes, where the Punishment is more adequate to the Heinousness of them, than he could have in the English Dominions.

On the 12th of November arrived here, Capt. Benelt, from New-York, who on hearing an Account of this tragical Affair, was shocked beyond Description, the Mate of Capt. Duryee, having been his Brother.

A Sloop, supposed from New-York, laden, with lumber port open, her binnacle burnt, her decks under water, without a living creature on board, has been taken up at sea, to the Eastward of Montserrat, by Capt. Keeble, and carried into Antigua, where she lies libelled in the court of Vice Admiralty for salvage. This is probably the sloop Polly, which was quitted by the Portuguese and Dutch murderers, as mentioned in the deposition of William Harris in a former Paper. ||

BOSTON, December 22.

Thursday Evening last Mr. GABRIEL JOHONNOTT, Son of ZECHARIAH JOHONNOTT, Esq; was married to Miss JUDITH COOPER, a Daughter of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL COOPER of this Town.

Monday last JOSEPH ANDREWS was discover'd in this Town, and immediately taken up and carried before a Magistrate, who committed him to Goal: He denies being concerned in the Piracy and Murders mentioned in William Harris's Deposition; but by many Circumstances which appeared on his Examination, there is no doubt of his guilt.---He had his Hair cut off, and wears a Wigg; denies his being a Portuguese, but that he was born in Wales. Several Articles with the Captain's Name and Mark thereon, were found upon him. ||

Same Day arrived Capt. Valentine from Surrinam, on his Passage a young Man and the Cooper having had some Difference, they got to Blows; about two Hours after which the former died: Upon the Arrival of the Vessel here the Cooper voluntarily surrendered himself into the Hands of Justice.

We hear that the Man of War lately arrived at Halifax, met with very bad Weather off Plymouth, soon after she sailed, whereby they were obliged to throw her Guns overboard.

Last Monday Mr. James Halsey, many Years a noted Mathematical Instrument-maker, was seised with an Apoplectic Fit, and expired immediately.

The same Day Mrs. Abigail Wallis, Consort of Mr. Gamaliel Wallis, of this Town, was seised in the same Manner, and died the next Day.

By a Vessel this Morning from Cape-Anne, we learn, That Captain Tilden, in a Vessel bound in here from the West-Indies, was cast ashore at Squam, in the late Storm, but what Damage he has sustained, we have not heard.

Captain Jenkins is arrived at Nantucket from London, but we have not heard in what Passage, nor received any Prints.

We have Advice from Surrinam, That on the 21st of October they had as severe a Shock of an Earthquake, as had been known at that Island.

The Piece referring to that Signed W. J. *in our last, will have a Place in our next.*

A. A.'s *Piece containing Strictures on* Philanthrop, *will also have a Place in our next.* ☞

The Southern and Eastern Posts not arrived at X *o'Clock, the Time of this Publication.*

TO MORROW MORNING

At TEN o'Clock will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction Room in Queen Street.

BLue and cloth coloured Broad Cloths
Shalloons, Tammies
Callimancoes
Venetians, Thicksets
Flannels, Table Cloths
Irish Linnens
Garlix, Lawns
Sheeting
Looking Glasses
Tiffany, Silk Twist, &c.
1 Cask Almonds.

N B. The above Goods are the Property of a Gentleman who is going out of the Province this Week and must be sold To-Morrow.

☞ *The Sale will begin precisely at Ten o'Clock.*

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Thomas Gray

IS Removed from the Warehouse he has lately improved to one of the new Stores, belonging to *William Phillips*, Esq; by *Oliver's* Dock—Where he has to sell BOHEA TEA by the Chest, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a Vessel of the following good Dimensions, 54 Feet Keel, 21 Feet 4 Inches Beam 9 Feet 6 Inches Hold, and 3 Feet 10 Inches between Decks——She is a nice likely and well built Vessel, fit for any Market, being built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank, is compleatly finish'd, just launch'd and grav'd, long Quarter Deck which takes in the Mainmast and Pumps; she may be made either a Ship or Brig, and may if desir'd be provided with a Load of White Oak Ship Plank for Europe. She may be sold chiefly for English Goods if apply'd for immediately: For further Particulars, enquire at Mr. *Nathaniel Cary's* Store the South Side Town Dock.

To be sold by *John Dobel*, at his Store on *Dobel's* Wharff North End—A Parcel choice *Jamaica* and Merchantable Fish cheap for Cash.

N B. Said *Dobel* has a Sloop of about 55 Tons, which he would Sell, or Barter for a Schooner of about 70 Tons

A handsome second-hand Dutch SLEY to sold cheap for Cash: inquire at *Kneeland* and *Adam's* Printing-Office, next to the Treasurer's, in Milk-Street.

STolen off a Horse last Thursday Evening, about 6 o'Clock at the Door of Mr. *John Mears* in *Roxbury*, a Pair large Russet Saddle Bags, containing 20lb. Tea in two Parcels, 1 Dozen best Ivory Combs, 2 small Account Books, 1 Bottle Snuff, and 2lb large Wire—Whoever shall discover the Thief so that he may be bro't to Justice, shall receive a Reward of *FIVE DOLLARS*, and all necessary Charges, by *Aaron Hobart* of *Abington*, or *Enoch Greenleaf*, South End of *Boston*.

N. B. If any of the above Articles should be offered to Sale, 'tis desir'd they may be stopt and Notice given as above, or to *Green* and *Russell*, Printers, in Queen Street.

A Very neat Booby-Hutch, to be Sold cheap for Cash; inquire of Edes & Gill.

For Charlestown, South-Carolina,

THE BRIG *Tristram, David Shand* Master, now lying at *Minot's* Wharf in Ten Days For Freight or Passage, apply to *Samuel Hughes* at his Store next to Captain *Coffin's* in King Street, or the Master on Board.

TO-MORROW at 10 o'Clock, Forenoon, will be sold by public Auction, by *Moses Deshon*, at his Vendue Room, opposite the West End of Faneuil Hall Market;

A Large and valuable Collection of Books consisting of Divinity, History and Poetry—a Quantity of twisted Buttons and Hair; Paper Hangings; Poplins; Bombazines; India Hollands, Checks, Broadcloths, and a Variety of other Articles. *Bl. Deshon.*

N B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock

STrayed from the Pasture at Fort Hill, the Beginning of *November*, a large black Horse, about Fifteen or Sixteen Hands high, four Years old, had a Star on his Forehead—Whoever shall take up said Horse, so that the Subscriber (living near said Hill) may have him again shall be well rewarded for their Trouble with necessary Charges paid by OLIVER WISWALL.

Boston, Dec. 18. 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on FRIDAY next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths coarse and fine, Ratteens, Kerseys, Shalloons, Baizes, Callamancoes, Garlix Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Fustians, Dimothees, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blankets, Coverlids, Watches, Tables and other House Furniture &c.

N B Half a Dozen Mehogany Frame Chairs

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

To begin at 10 o'Clock,

A Variety of European Goods,

Household Furniture, &c. &c.

Constant Attendance at said Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday,

6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Kerseys Ratteens, 6-4, 7-4 8-4 and 9-4 Blankets, Coverlids and Rugs, Carpets, Plaids, wide Gold Lace, Muffs, Crewels, Irish Linnen, Checks, Stript Hollands, Velvets, Plush, Lawns, Mens & Womens Hose, Furniture Checks, Check Handkerchiefs, Oznabrigs, Ribbons, Snuff, Cuttoes, &c. Looking Glasses, Pictures, Brass and Copper Kettles, & other House Furniture, Watches, Books, Apparel &c.

A Pair good Runners——

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Harlow, Silvester & Fitch from Connecticut. Bacon from Rhode-Island. Andrews and Stanton from St. Croix. Cavenaugh and Atwood from Halifax. Waterman, Bray, Crowell, Coffin and Gorham from Philadelphia. Valentine from Surrinam. Hamblen from Newfoundland.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Bill, Davis, Barber, Doubleday and Butler for West-Indies. Cavenaugh for Halifax. Brice for New-Providence. Phillips for Europe. Miller for S. Carolina. Taylor for Connecticut. Maxwell for Amsterdam.

CLEARED OUT.

Lyde & Smith for London. Ingersol for Surrinam. Low for Virginia. Dunn for Ireland & Glasgow. Rose for Barbados. Lee and McCordey for West-Indies. Elwell for Europe. Purbeck for North-Carolina. Orr for Glasgow.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last, Six Whites. NO Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Two

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	6 m after 4	Friday,	10 m after 7
Tuesday,	49 m after 4	Saturday,	6 m after 8
Wednesday,	31 m after 5	Lord's day,	44 m after 8
Thursday,	25 m after 6	D's last Q.	24 day

|| *Vide the Proclamation page 550.* ◊ *vide page 560.* ¶ *vide page 552.* ~ *vide page 560*

Saml Abbot

HEREBY informs his Customers and others. That he has imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Briſtol*, a large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Cash, by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, *Boſton*.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, No. 5.

THE Public are hereby notified, That the Drawing of *Faneuil* Hall Lottery, No. Five, will ABSOLUTELY commence Drawing on the Firſt of *January* next, at *Faneuil* Hall, where thoſe who incline, may attend —— As but a few Tickets remain unſold, thoſe who intend to be Adventurers muſt apply immediately, or they will be diſappointed —Tickets may be had of *Edes* and *Gill*.

ALL thoſe that have been long indebted to *Caleb Blanchard*, and have been frequently requeſted to pay, are hereby informed, that their Accounts, &c. will be ſued next *January* Court without any further Notice.

THE Select-Men acquaint the Inhabitants, that upon Application made to them, they have given ſtrict Orders to the ſeveral Watchmen of the Town to take up all ſuch Negro, Indian or Mulatto Slaves, as may be abſent from their Maſter's Houſes and walking the Streets after Nine o' Clock at Night, unleſs they are carrying Lanthorns with light Candles, and can give good and ſatisfactory Accounts of their Buſineſs; that ſuch Offenders may be proceeded with according to Law.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Clarke,

At his Store near the Long-Wharff;

Beſt Engliſh Loaf-Sugar, ſingle, middle and treble refined; *Philadelphia* Flour and Barr Iron; *Halifax* Mackrel, and choice French Prize Indigo, at the loweſt Price.

ALL Perſons that have Accounts ſtill open with the Eſtate of *Joſeph Cottle*, late of *Newbury Port*, deceas'd, are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to make immediate Payment without further Notice from

Newbury Port, Dec 10 1766. *Joanna & Woodbridge Cottle*, (Adminiſtrators.

Taken up at *Dorcheſter*-Neck, a few Days ago, a Moſes Boat. The Owner may have it again, by applying to *Edward Blake*, at the South End of *Boſton*.

STolen laſt Night from out of a Shop at the North End, a Pair of Copper Scales, with Braſs Chains inſtead of Strings: Said Scales will hold about a Pint each.—Alſo ſtolen out of the ſame Shop about 7 or 8 Months ago, a Neſt of Braſs Weights. If any Perſon has bought them already, or will diſcover the Thief or Thieves: or give Information to the Printers, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. *Dec* 11.

Cox & Berry,

(Oppoſite the Rev. Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting Houſe)

Juſt arrived from LONDON in the John-Galley Captain *Blake*.

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, that they have juſt open'd at the Store of the late Meſſ. *Green & Walker*, an Aſſortment of Plate Jewellery, Gold and Silver Lace; alſo modern Books of all Kinds, School Books, Bibles, Common Prayers and Stationery Goods of every Sort.

N. B. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Commands, may depend on being ſerv'd on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd and Bayberry Wax Candles. All as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

Now Selling off,

At the loweſt Rates for Cash, by

Baker & Bridgham

In Union-Street, *BOSTON*,

A great Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, Imported in the laſt Ships from *LONDON*.

Among which are the following Articles viz

A Large Aſſortment of ſuperfine, mid & low priced cloths
of the moſt faſhionable colours
ſcarlet and crimſon ditto
German ſerges
Ratteens—Beaver Coating
Devonſhire kerſeys
Half Thicks
yard wide & 8 4 baizes
flannels—ſtript Swanſkins
mill'd Swanſkins
8 and 9 quarter blankets
red and blue duffils
blue whitney
ſhalloons of all colours
tammies, durants
plain, ſtript and figured cambletts
callimancoes
plain black ruſſell
black laſting
worſted grograms & damasks
Iriſh cambletts
Mecklinburghs
Brunſwicks
¼ yd and yd wide poplins
coloured crapes
ſhoe bindings and coat bindings

BLack, blue & crimſon figured modes
broalloes—grazetts
black and crimſon ſprig'd ſattin—pelong ſattin
taffaties—perſians
mail trimings all colours
black bone lace, cap lace
white, pink and white and ſcarlet blond lace
faſhionable ermine trimming
a great variety of ſilk and linnen handkerchiefs
plain and figured gauze
basket work and twiſt buttons
ſilk knee garters
cotton velvets
velvet for capes
Mens kid, lamb & Norway doe gloves
Womens purple gloves and mitts
Men Women & Childrens worſted hoſe
worſted and mill'd caps
mill'd gloves
4 thread breeches pieces of all colours
ribbons—wax necklaces and earings

A fine Aſſortment of neat Pinchbeck Shoe Buckles—beſt double gilt ditto—Metal Buttons—Pen Knives—Cutlees—Table Knives and Forks—Sciſſors—Razors—Paper Snuff Boxes—neat Tooth Pick Caſes—Steel Watch Chains—Watch Seals, Keys and Hooks—Silver and Bath Metal Thimbles—Sleeve Buttons, &c &c.

A good Aſſortment of Sconce and other Looking Glaſſes.

Choice Bohea Tea—Chocolate—Spices—beſt Indigo, &c—Lynn Shoes, &c.

Dutch Bruſhes in Setts—Crutch Brooms, round ditto, Carpet ditto,—Hearth Bruſhes, Cloaths ditto, Scrubbing and Shoe ditto.

TO BE SOLD.

A Houſe and Land, with a Shop well ſituated for Buſineſs, in the Foreſtreet near the Head of *Tudor*'s Wharff: Said Houſe is in very good Repair, has three Rooms on a Floor, and an Out Kitchen, and good Water, a good Cellar and Yard, and ſeveral other good Accommodations: Enquire at ſaid Houſe.

Caſh given for FLAX-SEED, by *Jonathan Lewis*, juſt below the Town Pump in Cornhill, *Boſton*.

WHereas the Proprietors of the new Townſhip called Lebanon, *lying at the Head of* Berwick, *in the County of* York, *have at their ſeveral Meetings regularly called and held for that Purpoſe, Voted to raiſe ſeveral Sums of Money upon the Rights in ſaid Townſhip for the Settlement and Support of the Goſpel, and other neceſſary Charges ariſing in bringing forward the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip: And there being a Number of ſaid Proprietors who have neglected to pay the Sums due on their reſpective Rights, notwithſtanding they have been duly notified of the ſame*

THESE therefore are to give Notice That ſo much of their reſpective Rights will be Sold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. *John Lord*, Innholder in *Berwick* on Monday the 5th Day of *January* next, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon, as will raiſe Money enough to pay the ſame and Coſt of Advertiſing, unleſs prevented by the ſame being paid to the Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors.

The original Proprietors Names, and the Sum due on their reſpective Rights, are as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Benjamin Libby	3	13	3
Jonath Sayward	3	0	0
James Parker	3	18	0
Zebadee Chandler	3	0	0
Nathan Bodget	3	0	0
Thomas Butler	1	10	0
Stephen Hardiſon	7	2	1

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Kidder	3	18	0
John Stevens	4	19	8
Eliſha Plaiſted Eſq	3	11	8
John Hodſdon	3	9	0
Daniel Smith	3	0	0
John Fall	3	0	0
Capt. *Jon Bowers*	7	17	3

Berwick Nov. 12, 1766. *Thos Willingford* } Committee. *John Lord*, }

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Samuel Danforth, *Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of* Middleſex, *to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr.* Richard Sutton, *late of* Charleſtown, *Leather-Dreſſer, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed for the ſame—Hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Captain* Nathan Adams, *of* Charleſtown, *Innholder, on the firſt Monday of* January *next, and the firſt Monday of the four following Months from 3 to 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon of each Day.*

Charleſtown, Dec. 13 1766. Caleb Call, Richard Devens, } *Commiſſrs.*

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, } Purſuant to a Warrant from the Honourable BENJAMIN LYNDE, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace thro' ſaid Province to me directed. THESE are to Notify and Warn the Proprietors of a Townſhip granted to *Benjamin Mullikin*, Eſq; and others, *June* 25, 1765, lying in the County of *York*, bounded as followeth, beginning with a Pine Tree the Eaſt Corner-bound of a Townſhip granted to Col. *Joſeph Frye*, thence South 25 Degrees Eaſt 9 Miles to a Stone ſet into the Ground, thence Eaſt 25 Degrees North 6¼ Miles to a Stone ſet into the Ground, thence North 25 Degrees Weſt 9 Miles to a Stone ſet into the Ground, thence Weſt 25 Degrees South 6¼ Miles to the firſt Bound:—That they meet at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Chadwick*, Innholder in *Boxford*, on the 31ſt Day of *December* next, at 9 o'Clock Beforenoon, to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator to regulate ſaid Meeting.
2. To chooſe a Treaſurer, Clerk, and other needful Officers.
3. To receive the Return of the Committee appointed to lay out a certain Number of Lots in ſaid Townſhip, and to give ſaid Committee ſome further Inſtructions reſpecting the Model and Proportion of ſaid Proprietors Shares, or appoint a Committee for that Purpoſe.
4. To chooſe a Committee to receive a particular Account of the Expence of Time & Money of their Agents appointed to Petition the Great and General Court of ſaid Province, for a Grant of ſaid Townſhip, and of their Expence in exhibiting and Plot thereof to ſaid Court, and that ſaid Committee propoſe ſome other Conſideration or Pay for ſaid Service, than what was voted or granted to ſaid Agents *July* 9, 1765; and make Report to ſaid Proprietors and ſaid Agents for their Acceptance and Concurrence.
5. To receive an Account of the Committee's Expence in laying out ſaid Lots, and in clearing a Road into ſaid Townſhip; and to raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money to defray the Charges thereof.
6. To notify the Proprietors who are in arrears of the Taxes levied on them in the Concerns of the Farm or Townſhip called *Rowly Canada*, forthwith to pay their Arrears to the Treaſurer, to prevent the Sale of their Rights.
7. To appoint ſome meet Perſon or Perſons to preſer a Petition to the Court aforeſaid, to enable ſaid Proprietors to make Sale of ſaid Delinquents Rights in ſaid Townſhip, granted to *Benjamin Mullikin*, Eſq; and others, to defray ſaid Arrears, if neglected by ſaid Delinquents.
8. Whereas a Strip or Tract of Land of ſaid Townſhip, Eaſt of Long-Pond, lies convenient to accommodate another Townſhip with Water 9 Miles in Length, to ſee if ſaid Proprietors will appoint one or more Agent or Agents to preſer a Petition to ſaid Court, to grant to ſaid Proprietors an Equivalent for ſaid Tract of Land adjoining to ſaid Townſhip, upon ſaid Proprietors reverting the Property of ſaid Tract of Land to ſaid Province.
9. To encourage Setlers on ſaid Townſhip by Grants of Land or otherwiſe.
10. To ſee what Encouragement ſaid Proprietors will give to any Perſon who may undertake to build a Saw-Mill in ſaid Townſhip.
11. To form themſelves into a Proprietyſhip.
12. To ſee if ſaid Proprietors will build a Boat or Boats to tranſport their Stores from *Pearſon*-Town to ſaid Townſhip.
13. To draw their Lots in ſaid Townſhip.
14. To ſee if they will confirm all former Votes that have been paſſed in negociating the Affairs and Concerns of ſaid Townſhip, called *Rowly-Canada*. Alſo thoſe that concern ſaid Townſhip granted to ſaid *Benjamin Mullikin*, and others.
15. To order and appoint a ſuitable Method for warning Proprietors Meetings for the future.

Per MOODY BRIDGES.

Andover, November 12, 1766.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,